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Drawn for THE FATHERLAND by A. Staehle

GEORGE WASHINGTON RETURNING: "UP WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES! DOWN WITH THE UNION JACK! HAVE I FOUGHT IN VAIN?"

AMERICA'S PERILOUS POSITION

By Frank Koester

MODERN GERMANY

(DEUTSCHLAND UND DER WELTKRIEG)

Translated by William Wallace Whitelock, A.B., Ph.D.

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The Fatherland

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CONGRESS STRIKES BACK AT ENGLAND

By Charles A. Collman

TWO important documents were promulgated, one on June 26th, the other on July 1st. In one of them England tried to knife us in the back. In the other we struck back and wrecked her plans.

The English are a nation of shopkeepers. We Americans are a nation of business men. There is a tremendous difference in the terms.

Secretary of State Lansing, on June 26th, received by cable from Ambassador Sharp at Paris, the text of the resolutions adopted by the Entente Allies at their so-called "economic conference" on June 17th. These measures were adopted ostensibly, first, for the duration of the war; second, for the reconstruction period following the war; third, for the period of permanent peace following the war and reconstruction period.

It is unpleasant to hear the wail of a despairing people. But this is England's cry of despair.

A—Measures for the duration of the war.

The Allies will forbid their nationals and all persons residing in their territory all commerce with:

Inhabitants of enemy countries of whatever nationality.

Enemy subjects wherever resident.

Individuals, commercial houses, and companies whose business is controlled entirely or in part by enemy subjects or which are subject to enemy influences, and who will be listed.

Commercial houses, owned or exploited by enemy subjects on territory of the Allies, will be placed under sequestration and control.

They will subordinate the granting of authorization for export to neutral countries, by limiting the quantity exported, Consul control, etc.

B—Transitory measures for the commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime period of reconstruction.

The Allies declare themselves united in preserving for the allied countries, IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS, their natural resources during the period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and to this end they agree to establish special arrangements which will facilitate an exchange of resources.

C—Permanent measures of mutual aid and collaboration between the Allies.

The Allies are resolved to take without delay the necessary measures to rid themselves of dependence on enemy countries as regards raw material and manufactured articles. These measures should tend to the independence of the Allies and not only regarding those matters concerning the sources of supply, but also those touching the financial, commercial, and maritime organization.

In order to carry out their resolution the Allies will adopt such means as seem to them most appropriate. Especially they may have recourse to subsidized enterprises under the direction or control of the Governments themselves, or to customs tariffs, or to temporary or permanent prohibitions, or even to a combination of these various means.

Whatever means may be adopted, the end sought by the Allies is to increase the production of the whole of their territory, so that they may maintain and develop their economic situation.

So as to permit a reciprocal sale of their products, the Allies engage to take measures destined to facilitate exchange thereof as much by the establishment of direct and rapid services of transportation by land and sea at reduced rates as by the development and amelioration of postal, telegraph and other communications.

The Allies will adopt in regard to the inventions, trade-marks, literary and artistic works created during the war in an enemy country a system as uniform as possible and applicable after the cessation of hostilities.

An Example of English "Liberty"

There we have the program of the Entente Allies who are fighting for "civilization, liberty and humanity."

Five days after this extraordinary document was gravely given to the world, the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee brought into the House of Congress, on July 1st, the revenue bill which is intended to raise $210,000,000 in additional revenue.

In this document I call attention to **TITLE VII.—Unfair Competition:**

"Section 602.—That if any article produced in a foreign country is imported into the United States under any agreement, understanding, or condition that the importer thereof or any other person in the United States shall not use, purchase, or deal in, or shall be restricted in his using, purchasing, or dealing in, the articles of any other person, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon, in addition to the duty otherwise imposed by law, a special duty equal to double the amount of such duty."

Quick work, that wasn't it? That's how the United States struck back at the Entente plot.

Do you know why? Because England is already imposing her "Economic programme" upon American business.

Because the Carnegie Steel Company notifies its customers that they must sign an agreement not to export its products without the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York.

Because the H. F. Watson Company, Erie, Pa., notifies its customers that they must sign an agreement with the British Government not to export asbestos from the United States.

Because the Crucible Steel Company notifies its customers that they must not export their products unless with the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York.

Because the United States Rubber Company notifies its customers they they must not export its products without the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at New York.

And the American public isn't going to stand for this any longer.

Even Adolph S. Ochs, of the New York *Times*, has grown hysterical about the "Economic programme" of the Allies. Now Ochs doesn't mind a little thing like perverting the news in the interest of England. On June 22d he published under a big headline on the first page of his paper, one of his famous "special cables." It came to him from England, via the London *Daily Telegraph*, which received the despatch from Italy, the story purporting to have come from an anonymous American who had been in Berlin and was passing through Milan, and who was alleged to have said that the German Government had bought up Mexico with gold to begin war on the United States. A rather roundabout story, eh, Mr. Ochs?

But Ochs has grown hysterical about England's "Economic programme" because he knows, as a good business man, that it spells

the ruin of England. So he proceeded to warn his friend King George to the tune of a column editorial on June 28th:

"The surest basis of war," said Ochs, "is a conflict of interests, and the Allies' economic program plots just that. It is either a bluff designed to induce a surrender through fright or it is something invented to be surrendered for a consideration. It is little likely to frighten such an enemy as Germany, and nothing can be bought with it. When peace comes it will be because it is welcome as a relief from war, and not as a lever for further war of another sort. No nation can afford to be excluded from the world exchanges of goods for gold and of gold for goods. The more commercial a nation is, the less possible is it for it to convert itself into a hermit nation by a conspiracy against other nations. The world will not endure it, and no nation can be extruded from the commercial world by a conspiracy in restrain of trade."

All of which is very true. But it is not the whole truth. Ochs would never dare tell that.

The Truth About England

The truth is that England has lost her own trade, and is frightened out of her wits about it. The best proof of this is the madness of her "Economic programme." She has lost her best customer, Germany, she has ruined her own Allies in doing it, and now she tries to make the neutral nations of the world make up for her loss.

It is laughable for England to prohibit trade with Germany during the war, for Germany would not trade with her anyhow. And after the war? Well, if the 120,000,000 Germanic peoples in Central Europe cannot take care of themselves, they have not indicated any such inability during the many hundred years of their history.

Who is the sufferer from the "Trade agreements" above quoted, which American business men are compelled to sign, prohibiting them from exporting goods, or preventing their export trade unless the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in New York has been obtained? Why, the American merchant, of course. We are the sufferers, not the Germans. That may be seen in the fact that the costs of paper, chemicals, drugs, dyes, and innumerable other raw and manufactured materials have advanced all the way from 100 to 300% and even 500%.

It is the irony of fate that the blow of these increased costs fell on two of the most vicious pro-Ally publications in the United States. It put Norman Hapgood's *Harper's Weekly* out of business, and caused the New York *Sun* to be bought by the New York *Press*.

But why did not the Crucible Steel, the Carnegie Steel and other great corporations protest long ago against England's trade restrictions? Because most of them are owned or controlled by the Morgan interests, who are making money out of England just now, and so long as their pockets are lined, they care nothing how much the American public must suffer.

We see that the "Economic programme" of the Allies forbids their "nationals" (and that means English subjects residing in the United States) from all commerce with enemy subjects wherever resident. That means, if it means anything, that an Englishman, Canuck or Jamaican living in this country, dare not trade with a German or American subject dwelling here. He dare not buy a Turkish cigarette, for the tobacco comes from one of England's enemies.

Say I am an American business man, importing attar of roses from Bulgaria. Then I shall be placed on England's blacklist, and the Canadian and Englishman who enjoys the privileges of my country is not to trade with me. Really, the more one looks into the "Economic programme" of the Allies, the more one doubts the sanity of the persons who drew it up.

Frenchmen won't trade with us because we shall insist on selling our goods to Germany. Who will be the loser then? Where will France get the hundreds of millions that wealthy Americans used to spend in Paris?

But it is a fact, for I quote the "Economic programme" of the Allies verbatim: "The Allies declare themselves united in preserving for the allied countries IN PREFERENCE TO ALL OTHERS" these exclusive and monopolistic "rights," not only in their own countries, but also on the high seas.

And We Loan Billions to These Men

And these are the same Allies to whom our Wall Street bankers have been making loans and credits that now amount to billions. We are financing Russia, paying the expenses of bankrupt Canadian cities, bolstering up the waning credit of France. And these kind "Entente" friends now turn on us.

The truth of the matter is that England in her blind rage at her proved impotence, has made this threat with the idea that she will frighten Germany. She has made herself the world's laughing stock. Even anti-German Ochs says Germany will not be frightened.

For the trade that England has lost, Germany has gained. Germany and Austria need not worry about the trade boycott of the Allies. Are they afraid of the threatened boycott by Belgians? Why should they? They occupy Belgium. Should they be afraid of losing the trade of Montenegro or Servia? They are in possession of both countries, and there is no visible evidence that anyone is seeking to oust them from either.

Need Germany fear the loss of Russia's trade? She bought millions of dollars' worth of goods annually from Russia more than Russia bought from her. And why bother about a boycott by Russians when she holds in her possession Russia's chief industrial centers—Poland and most of the Baltic provinces?

As for France, Germany also holds in her possession the best industrial centers of that unfortunate land. Who is going to oust her? The Entente newspapers are making a loud outcry that the English and the French in their great drive have taken, or claim to have taken, five towns from the Germans. What towns were they? French towns.

In the same issue of July 2d, in which the most was made of this, there was hidden away inconspicuously a brief despatch from Paris, in which this statement was made: "According to statistics gathered by the French Ministry of the Interior, the Germans are in possession of 2,554 French towns, of the total of 36,247 in all France, or seven per cent."

In other words, England has lost her heavy investments in the countries of her Allies, and in return has ruined them. She has, beyond the shadow of a doubt, ruined France, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Montenegro and Servia. She has lost their trade. She has tried to recoup her losses by killing the export trade of her great and good friend, the United States, which has financed her so liberally.

And now the United States has struck back at England. What base ingratitude on the part of the American Congress! Is the British flag, after all, to be lowered from the staff of the Capitol?

TO ENGLAND

By Louis Untermeyer

(The following eloquent poem upon the execution of the three Irish poets—Pearse, MacDonagh and Plunkett—will appear in the next number of the "Masses.")

SAVIOUR of Little Folk; no less!
You, with your heritage of hate!
Champion of little people—yes;
And murderer of the great.

Thief of the world, you stole their lands
And shot them down, or made them hang,
Not for the sword within their hands
But for the song they sang.

A song that flamed and would not die
Till it had burned the fetters free,
And spurred men on, and given the lie
To your pretense of liberty.

Why then, put by the guns and whips?
Take them and play the champion's part.
You, with a prayer upon your lips
And murder in your heart.

AMERICA'S PERILOUS POSITION

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer, Author of "Secrets of German Progress," "The Price of Inefficiency," etc.

(Will the United States become bankrupt after the war? Are we to become the prey of the hungry belligerents in Europe? In the following article Mr. Koester sounds a warning that every American manufacturer ought to take to heart. He points out the incredible ignorance on the part of our businessmen regarding foreign trade and international commerce. He proves the folly of free trade as applied to the United States. He marshals up an array of implacable facts which overwhelmingly show the necessity of an American merchant navy. Here is an article invaluable to those Americans who are preparing for the future. Will they profit by it?)

THE underlying cause of the war is commercial rivalry. The enormous progress made by Germany in commerce and manufacture, the high degree of efficiency attained and the certainty that England would be reduced to a minor position, brought home to English capitalists the necessity of action of some kind if they were to maintain their supremacy. Being unable to oppose Germany successfully in peace, the desperate expedient of attempting to destroy her by war was adopted.

In previous generations England had reduced the French, the Dutch, the Spanish and the Danish maritime commerce by such methods. During our Civil War she accomplished the same result for American commerce by privateers. Although America received a paltry indemnity of $15,000,000, the loss to our commerce has annually far exceeded this sum. The possibility of ruining German commerce, however remote, was a more favorable prospect than that of continuing the losing game of competition at peace.

However the war may end, it is obvious that the commercial and manufacturing struggle after it is over will be far keener than before, as, owing to their necessities, all the countries of Europe will be forced to adopt the most efficient methods and to do business at the lowest possible margin of profit.

The Tariff After the War

In addition, there will undoubtedly be an entirely new system of tariff restrictions, and each country will endeavor to obtain by tariff barriers, reciprocity, preferential duties, export duties and various sorts of regulations every possible advantage for its own trade.

Commercial rivalries accentuated by the enmities generated by the war will make the commercial struggle after the treaty of peace is signed one of the utmost bitterness and determination. Every expedient and every resource will be adopted to regain lost ground. The struggle for existence by the individual merchants in each country and the poverty and necessities of the workers will result in the production and sale of goods of all kinds at the lowest possible prices.

What will be the prospects, under such conditions, and the conditions will be certain to exist, of the American manufacturer?

Long basking in the smiles of a protective tariff and having become highly inefficient, and having through the development of trusts strangled invention; being ordinarily five years or more behind the forefront of European progress in all lines of manufacture, the American manufacturer will be in the position of a fat dog among a pack of wolves. He will have little or no hope of retaining any of his foreign trade and he will be lucky if he does not lose his own domestic trade.

The only thing that can save him will be the imposition of high tariffs, and at the present time the administration is Democratic, and if the next election continues the same party in power and the war ends in a reasonable degree of time, there will be no chance for him to obtain tariff protection. The cry of the consumer for cheap goods will overbalance the cry of the manufacturer for protection, in which cry he commands but small sympathy with the public, and before aid can come to him he will be bankrupt and the public will have the opportunity of buying the low-priced foreign goods, if it can still find any lucrative employment at which to earn the wage necessary for the purchase of even cheap goods.

Will America Be Inundated by Cheap Goods?

For a short time after the war, if it continues long, the demand of Europe for goods will be so acute that the lower prices will not at once prevail, and for a time the American manufacturer may maintain his position, but as soon as Europe gets caught up with production to a certain extent, the days of the American manufacturer will be numbered, as far as his exports are concerned.

Even during the war, in Germany, for example, a large stock of manufactured goods of certain classes is being accumulated which will, when peace is declared, be put upon the market at once at whatever price they will command. This flood of goods must find a market. And this flood will only be an insignificant splash compared to the exportation of all the countries of Europe when they return again to the ways of peace.

American manufacturers will not only be confronted with a flood of goods, but they will be hampered in their own manufacturing by the scarcity of labor. Already large bodies of Italian laborers have been drawn back, as well as a certain proportion of French and English workers. After the war is over Germans and German Americans in large numbers will return to the fatherland. This is inevitable since they will be needed to take the places of those who have been lost on the firing line, and they will be all the readier to return on account of the undeserved prejudice and unscrupulous attacks to which they have been subjected directly and indirectly during the war.

The Loss of Skilled Labor

This exodus of Germans will not only take the skilled laboring classes but a large body of professional and highly trained technical men. The technical men returning will take with them a knowledge of conditions in America which will prove highly useful to German manufacturers and merchants, who will be that much better equipped to meet competition here. They will also take back certain American methods, particularly the systems of standardization by which our manufacturers are enabled to control what foreign trade they do, and to which German manufacturers have been prejudiced in the past.

The withdrawal thus of large bodies of skilled laborers and professional men will have the effect of crippling American manufacturers in many departments and will make the cost of manufacturing higher and more difficult at just the time when European manufacturers will be bringing their goods upon the market in greater quantities and at lower prices.

The tariff walls, which various countries of Europe will erect against each other, will have the effect of protecting their own manufacturers from each other and from American manufacturers, and thus fortified they will be in position to compete throughout the world with American manufacturers on terms which we cannot meet.

Shall We Lose Our South American Trade?

Our position in South America will be particularly precarious. At the outbreak of the war predictions were lavishly indulged in that the opportunity was at hand to "conquer the world's trade," and in particular to take possession of the trade of South America. While our neighbors were fighting we were to step into their commercial shoes and occupy the markets of the Latin continent, at least.

But no such phenomenon has occurred. Instead of our making advances toward South America, instead of our merchants rushing down there to grab the trade, very little activity manifested itself, and the situation has finally arisen of South America coming to us and asking for us to enter more actively into relations with her. The initiative has come from the Southern continent and not the Northern.

Our Southern neighbors, finding the supply of working capital

cut off by its wastage in the European war and having nowhere to turn for funds, have come to us, asking us to play the rôle of banker to their necessities. They want money and credit more than anything else, for being agricultural countries their principal exports are in raw materials, and they have of late years even been sending us raw materials and foodstuffs that we once produced for ourselves. Our trade with Brazil, for example, amounts to some $75,000,000 of imports while we export but $25,000,000 worth of goods to that country, leaving a balance of trade of $50,000,000 in her favor. Formerly she has been dealing with us through London banks. We have not offered her any banking facilities, while England has. American merchants owing coffee bills to Brazil have not been able to match off with Brazilian merchants owing bills in New York for manufactured goods. Instead the differences have been cleared in London, and when the transaction was over the $50,000,000 balance remained to the credit of the Brazilian merchants in London banks where it would be much more likely to be spent than had it remained to their credit in New York banks.

Our banking laws were largely to blame for this condition, but now fortunately they have been changed.

The great accumulations of capital in England, too, where South American countries could always float bond issues and obtain any desired credit on more favorable terms than our bankers were willing to extend, has caused London to be the financial capital of the world, that is the place where money was more plentiful than anywhere else and where terms of credit were more favorable.

America's Opportunity

Now that England is at war and all Europe is wasting capital, New York is becoming the financial capital of the world and the dollar is superseding the pound sterling as the unit of the world's exchange of money.

Sterling exchange has fallen to such a point that the dollar has an advantage of about two per cent., that is to say, one pound sterling which in ordinary times is worth in New York $4.86⅝ is at the moment of writing, after two years of war, worth but $4.75¾, while French exchange has declined until the franc, normally worth about 19 cents, is worth but 17 cents, a loss of over five per cent.

This is the real opportunity of America to grasp South American trade. If our bankers and investing public will take advantage of the situation and invest in South American bonds and extend credit to South America, hereafter the interest return will come to this country and South America will look to us for financial assistance and will in consequence be disposed to purchase our manufactures instead of purchasing in Europe.

If instead of buying South American securities and extending credit there, we prefer for sentimental reasons to purchase English bonds and lend money to England in other forms, we shall be shutting our doors to South American trade and turning over to England the very capital which will in turn be either re-loaned to South America at a higher rate of interest, or will be used in England in financing the accounts of English merchants with South America.

In one case we shall be promoting trade, in the other turning over our means of promoting trade to England to enable her to kill our South American trade.

A Lesson for Our Bankers

Surely this situation deserves to be understood by our bankers and investing public and a deaf ear turned to England and other European countries when they come to borrow. Even if we do not care to lend money to South America we should at least use our spare capital to promote our trade in that direction by the building of ships to ply in the southern trade. The opening of the Panama Canal has placed the whole western coast of South America, including the trade of Chili, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, at our very doors and given us an advantage which with proper shipping and banking facilities other countries should have great difficulty in overcoming and which we should be able to maintain in spite of their competition.

The South American situation, however, is complicated by the prevalence in America of many false theories of political economy.

These theories gain a foothold in the schools and are carried into political life by fanatics and translated into political action by misguided legislators. Free trade and the opposition to subsidies are the principal theories which, while possible, attractive in a hypothetical world, produce great damage when supplied by an altruistic country to itself at a time when its competitors are taking advantage of every kind of tariff advantage that they are able to devise.

One of the fundamental reasons why our trade with South America lags is because lines of steamers do not exist in sufficient numbers to handle the trade to the best possible advantage. It is often necessary for our goods to go to Liverpool, London or Hamburg and be there transshipped to other vessels in order to reach South America. We are thus an ocean further away than our competitors from that market. Can there be any doubt, under such circumstances, why we do not command the proportion of the trade of South America that we should, especially when the South American credit balances are lying in London banks.

The Necessity of an American Merchant Fleet

If we had American ships in sufficient numbers plying directly to South America and South American credits in New York banks the situation would be entirely different. Our new banking laws will enable the credits to be in the banks of New York, but we will still have to ship much of our goods via European ports unless we see to it that shipping facilities are provided.

Here stands in the way the pernicious theory that we should not subsidize our shipping. In theory this is very true. Every commercial activity should pay its own way. If our shipping companies cannot build and run ships as cheaply and efficiently as can other countries they should theoretically give place to their more successful competitors, in fairness to the world at large.

Two important practical arguments are opposed to this theory. One is that we do not practice the same altruism towards others of our industries, our printing industry for example, and the other relates to the subsidizing of shipping by foreign nations.

Our copyright laws require that a book to be copyrighted here and gain the advantage of protection of its foreign author, must be printed from type set in this country. This is in effect a subsidy for our printers. It creates employment for large numbers of our printers, employment that would otherwise go to printers in England. Theoretically it is indefensible. By an arbitrary law we place this advantage in the hands of our printers, and mulct our book-buying public, for without such a law we could have our books printed much more cheaply in England. Our public thus has to pay more for books but at the same time our printers are employed and become purchasing units and the book-printing business exists here, while in England there are nothing but open fields where there would be a large industry did this law not obtain in the United States.

The Practical Value of Subsidies

But while we thus take care of our printers by this preferential copyright law, our ship builders are neglected. Until recently there was no preferential law in favor of our shipping. The law that was passed, a preference of a 5% rebate of tariff in favor of American bottoms evoked such terrific objections from England that Congress vitiated the law by providing that it should not change existing treaties. The net result was that tariffs were reduced 5% for practically all vessels and the protection for American ships vanished.

There is where President Wilson, for the first time, played into the hands of England.

While in theory it may be held that subsidies are improper, yet without exception all our important competitors favor their shipping by subsidies in one form or another. England offers direct money subsidies, advances money at 2¾% interest for the building of several certain classes of steamers and makes large payments for the carrying of the mails. Germany provides that goods carried in German vessels shall have a preferential freight rate on inland waterways and on the state-owned railroads. The French Government subsidizes her ships and makes large payments for carrying the mails.

Thus the game against American shipping is not being fairly played. The cards are stacked against us by all of our competitors and we innocently go on turning over our shipping to foreign bottoms feeling that our ship builders and shipping companies are unable to compete with those of other countries and should properly be driven out of existence. In a fair field American shipping could

hold its own, but it is helpless against the preferential subsidies and protection afforded their shipping by other countries. Where there might be American shipyards actively employing American workmen in the building of vessels, we have only open stretches of water fronts and the ruins of shipyards. We protect our printers but permit our ship carpenters to be driven out of existence.

And yet young ladies and gentlemen in our colleges throughout the land win debates by flights of oratory proving that we should not subsidize our shipping.

Our Anglo-Saxon college professors and our printers and publishers have a greater political influence than our shipping industries.

Playing Into the Hands of Our Competitors

Particularly damaging to American trade is the policy of foreign countries, as the small subsidy which our shipping requires in order to place it on a par with foreign competitors is lost many times over in the damage to our commerce in general, through not being carried in American ships. It is as though we refused to give the makers of tin cups a fair chance to make their wares, and then had to go thirsty through having nothing to drink out of.

But let it not be thought that we can establish a merchant marine again without great difficulty and even danger. We attempted to give our vessels a preference in passing through the Panama Canal. We had long before been compelled to agree to the contrary before getting a free hand to build a canal on our own continent. So we spent large sums of money to build a canal and then had to give foreign ships an equal footing in the canal, when our ships were already under a handicap by reason of the subsidies and preference given to such foreign ships by the several governments. Surely false theories cannot betray us much more completely into the hands of our rivals.

The weapons of war on the battle-field are regarded with horror by our peace societies, but such weapons are far less important in the struggles of nations than the weapons of subsidies, tariffs, and various patent, copyright, preferential and reciprocity statutes.

In the Taft administration we fought and lost a tariff battle with Canada. In our recent 5% tariff preference we fought and lost with the countries of Europe; in the Panama Canal rates we fought and lost with England. In the great tariff wars to come after the present military war is over, what is our position to be?

Consider what is to become of our trade in South America if we do establish any trade worthy of the name.

Our own oil companies and trusts have shown us the domestic effect of commercial wars. Our watch manufacturing companies, protected by our tariff, charge our public a high price for watches. This gives the watch manufacturers such an advantage that after conducting their business in the ordinary manner and making their profit, they can run their factories overtime, ship enormous quantities of watches abroad at cost or less really than cost if they were not running a profitable domestic business, and flood the foreign market with cheap watches; in fact, completely ruining the low-priced watch factories and business abroad. Whereupon dealers re-import American watches and undersell the American makers in the home market and the public demands free trade. The tariff is reduced, our manufacturers hampered, foreign factories reopen and many of our workers are thrown out of employment.

German dye manufacturers have worked the same dumping plan against us. Our whole cloth industry is now paralyzed by lack of dye stuffs because the war has shut off the supply and our dye manufacturers never having been protected from this form of commercial rivalry, are not prepared to supply our necessities.

Our trusts in domestic trade by underselling in certain localities in much the same manner, gradually destroy all competition.

After the War—What Then?

After the war we may expect European countries to employ the same tactics in South America and other importing countries. With their goods carried in subsidized ships and with banking facilities restored in London, we will be completely wiped out of South America.

Our merchants who have endeavored in the past to establish themselves in South America understand the conditions and are, therefore, reluctant to commit themselves too heavily in South American ventures. They are familiar, too, with the cut-throat methods of English competition and the extent to which the British government is willing to go to advance English interests.

To the control of the money market and of lines of shipping is added the British control of the cables. To a fair-minded man this does not seem to be of much importance. The following testimony of Mr. Sidney Story, of the Pan-American Steamship Company, given before the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives on January 7, 1913, puts the matter in a different and more sinister light:

"We find that our commercial rivals, the English, are very aggressive in carrying on a propaganda throughout the press. There is not a day but what you take up the newspaper of those countries and you will find a whole column devoted to Switzerland or Holland, or Belgium, two columns to France, Italy, and England and to the United States possibly two or three small lines. Or if it is a paragraph or two it refers to some objectionable item like divorce cases in Nevada or lynchings—items of that character.

"The cable service is in the hands of the English, and the news service is in the hands of the English, and all the news from North America to South America is first censored in England before it reaches South America, and vice versa, the object being to keep the two sections of the western hemisphere as much apart as possible. We are pictured to the South Americans as northern barbarians, to keep them away from us, and South Americans are pictured here to us as a lot of revolutionists, so as to keep our people from investing in that country."

Such a policy of misrepresentation, long continued as it has, undoubtedly cost this country much more than a war would have cost.

And Uncle Sam "stands for it"!

The Question of Tariff

If England wins decisively in the present military struggle, the power and prestige which she will gain will be so great that she will be able to dictate by force of arms if necessary the tariffs of the world for the next generation at least. The most important question to be decided by the war is the question of tariffs. The extent to which one country may by force seek to impose tariffs and preferential restrictions upon another is seen in the way that Japan has closed the open door in China. Had China or America been properly prepared to resent such aggression the value to our commerce would have been far greater than the cost of military preparations. As it is we have lost millions in trade annually for years to come which Japan has gained without firing a shot but simply by virtue of being ready to do so.

As the United States has no army of consequence and a navy which is not of sufficient size to enable us to enforce such tariffs and preferences as we may desire to put into effect, England will be in position to dictate to us on the tariff question just as they have on the Panama Canal and the 5% shipping preference of recent memory.

What We Can Do

The only way we can save ourselves in South America will be to reach agreements with those countries by which they will impose tariffs and regulations against goods imported from Europe which will be of such a nature as to afford American goods a fair field.

The question is, Will we be strong enough to do so? And what inducements will we be able to offer to South American countries to cause them to adopt such a policy? We will not be able, in a military sense, to fight. We shall be indeed fortunate if we are not invaded and plundered by the powers of Europe after the war is over. Even if we escape despoliation by force of arms, we shall have to exercise every effort to escape despoliation by tariffs. The situation is one of the greatest gravity.

AGAIN we have with us "Anxious Inquirer." In a note received to-day he asks:

"Why are there no more American humorists like the old ones? Where is the comic writer to-day who is as funny as Artemus Ward or Josh Billings or Bill Nye used to be?"

At present he is writing editorials for our highly esteemed neighbor, the New York *Times*, on the military strategy at Verdun and the duty of the German navy to cease destroying British commerce. —New York *American*.

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—Several things have happened lately that do not fit in with the political philosophy of the friends of the Administration. Germany has officially branded as a lie the statements attributed to "high authoritative sources" that Germany is urging Carranza to refuse the American demands, and on June 30 the de facto Mexican Government officials requested correspondents in Mexico City to deny an article published in Milan, Italy, which said that Mexico had an alliance with Germany.

These denials are drawing a cross through the calculations of Administration forces who are anxious to cover up their movements regarding Mexico and to keep Germany in the foreground as the potential danger which menaces the United States. Congress is unanimous for any steps that will restore order in Mexico by force of American arms, but under the surface in diplomatic circles a lot of sinister things are going on which are temporarily shrouded from public view, but the basis of which continues to be the policy of retiring Carranza from the office of de facto President and the restoration of the Cientificos and the clerical party.

I have emphasized for weeks that this is the Administration plan, back of which is Morgan, the Guggenheims, Phelps, Dodge & Co., and other American interests, and it is becoming daily more plain that this theory is correct.

The choice of the Administration and its friends of the copper, oil and ammunition trusts now is Felix Diaz, the nephew of Porfirio Diaz, the former dictator of Mexico, who is believed to be the right man to carry out the scheme. The Administration thus picks out a President for Mexico for the third time. The first one was Pancho Villa, then came Carranza, now Diaz. Diaz is receiving the financial backing of the Big Interests in the United States. A correspondent close to the best sources of inside information, a few days ago sent his paper a dispatch calling attention to the fact that Diaz was in the United States not long ago seeking financial aid for a revolution against Carranza. "He gained the backing of large financiers," the correspondent wrote, "and of a number of influential Americans."

* * * *

This backing of Diaz means a repetition of the Vera Cruz affair, a humiliating retreat after a course which was inaugurated with a blare of trumpets as loud as the present great offensive of the Anglo-French forces in France and Flanders. And in this the Administration is working hand in glove with England, which is not only interested in the protection of its oil fields in Mexico, but in case of a war between the United States and Mexico would naturally be deprived of the large shipment of horses, munitions and food.

With the firm alliance between Wall Street and Great Britain, the move to make Diaz President is primarily in the interest of Great Britain. In diplomatic circles the statement made in an interview by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, on June 30, is pointed to for confirmation that the United States is taking no important steps without the consent of London.

Speaking guardedly, Lord Cecil said: *"England and America are going hand in hand in the interpretation and development of international law, for they are pursuing the same principles. There is, therefore, no reason to anticipate a protest from Washington against the repeal of the London Declaration, especially as it has been a dead letter for some time past."*

With these few salient points in view it is not difficult to guess why the Administration and its London-controlled newspaper organs insist on keeping the issues with Germany alive. The Mexican plottings, the proposed withdrawal of the troops, and the general surrender, must be covered by some plausible pretext, and hence the resort to such expedients as Lansing's note to Germany inquiring what punishment had been meted out to the submarine commander for sinking the *Sussex* and his note to Austria-Hungary on the *Petrolite* affair.

If any one thinks we are out of the woods as regards all danger of war with Germany, and if any one is lulled by the Administration leaders' avowal of peace, he is showing poor political judgment. "England and America are going hand in hand," as Lord Cecil declared, and this applies to Europe as well as Mexico.

Meanwhile the American people continue to "prosper." The income tax is to be increased from one to two per cent., and the workingman, while he gets higher wages if he works in munition factories, pays almost double for what he eats, as compared with what he paid before the ammunition makers' prosperity overwhelmed the country. In consonance with the decline of the pound sterling, the franc and the mark, the purchasing power of the American dollar has gone down materially. The only redeeming feature of the Kitchin bill is the attempt to tax the munition trust, but it remains to be seen what the friends of the trust in Congress will do with it before it becomes a law.

Meanwhile, too, the Allies are making arrangements to float another large loan in this country. In Allied circles such events are no longer discussed with hushed voices as violations of our neutrality. "England and America are going hand in hand," and the Allies have no longer any apprehensions of protests from Washington, whether the London Declaration is thrown on the scrap heap and international law remodeled to suit Great Britain or not.

Months have elapsed since Germany agreed to conform to the demands of the Administration on the submarine question, provided we insisted with equal firmness on the Allies observing international law. But the "ineffective, illegal and indefensible" blockade of Germany continues, and with the same easy conscience that we are about to abandon the campaign in Mexico, the Administration, now hopelessly in the hands of the Wall Street powers, tries to make the American people forget that it has a half dozen live issues pending with the Allies, that our mail is being rifled, that our commerce with neutral powers is paralyzed, that the Red Cross is not allowed to send supplies to the Central Powers, that American Red Cross surgeons have their instruments taken from them before entering Germany or Austria-Hungary, and that we are not allowed to ship milk to German infants.

"Every principle for which the United States fought in her two wars with England," said a prominent member of the House, "has been abandoned, and at the end of the war this country will be a mere satellite of England, if the Allies should triumph in the great struggle."

The resolution of inquiry of how the action taken at the Paris conference will ultimately affect our trade, introduced by Senator Stone, is merely a surface indication of the quiet alarm spreading through Congressional circles as to what extent the complete surrender of the Administration to Great Britain's dictation will affect our future.

If the steps adopted at the Paris conference materialize, it will mean a monstrous curtailment of American trade with the British colonies, notably with Canada and Australia. The Administration is tying itself hand and foot, and the more far-seeing members predict a condition which will ultimately have to be solved by actual war between this country and England. We are getting into an impasse.

* * * *

The feeling against the Administration is growing in both Houses. "We have been too much accustomed these later days to accepting dictation from another branch of the Government," said Senator Poindexter, of Washington, the other day, in a private interview, "blindly following orders, asking only whence they come and never questioning their validity. This has ceased, to that extent, to be a Government of the people. We are to-day, to all intents and purposes, a one-man Government, and Congress merely retains its legal form without a shadow of the substance that has heretofore made it a real and potent part of the Government."

The Administration is proceeding on its heedless way, more absolutely tied up with the big financial corporation than ever was known in the history of the golden age of the Republican tariff, and in order to cover its tracks it must keep alive the issues with Germany, or having no issues, create new ones.

"England and America are going hand in hand."

F. F. S.

WILL HE EAT HIS WORDS?

RECENTLY at a meeting of American poets in honor of the poet martyrs of Ireland held at Central Park under the chairmanship of Edwin Markham, Mr. Wilton Lackaye, the distinguished actor, remarked: "I am not afraid of the term hyphenate. I am not afraid of the hyphen. Ladies," he continued, "if there is one among you who is yet unmarried, I warn her not to marry a man who shows disrespect to his mother. A bad son makes a poor husband." Similarly, a man who reviles the country of his birth or the country of his fathers is not a man to be trusted, whoever he may be. What shall we say of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, who prostitutes the great newspaper handed to him by his father, for the benefit of Great Britain and Russia?

Every number of the New York *World* breathes hatred of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Every editorial drips with venom against the Central Powers and their sons on either side of the ocean. Surely Joseph Pulitzer would turn in his grave if he could see his unworthy son betray the noble races from which he has sprung. There was a time in the life of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer when he shared the views of his great father. It gives us pleasure to reprint a letter addressed by Mr. Ralph Pulitzer to Mr. George Sylvester Viereck when, in 1912, a German squadron visited our shores.

"The German fleet does not have to steam across the Atlantic to the mutual good-will between Germany and the United States. A German fleet would have to steam across the Atlantic to disprove that good-will; and then they would have to start a bombardment before we would believe it. Fortunately, international cordiality in general, from having been a diplomatic pose a century ago, has gradually become an unaffected habit.

"A century ago nations earnestly believed as a cardinal principle that it was necessary to impoverish their neighbors in order to enrich themselves, that their own prosperity would be enhanced only by their neighbors' adversities. It was the philosophy of the burglar and the highwayman, not of the manufacturer or the merchant. Even a generation ago the foreigner was generally regarded with distrust and welcomed only for purposes of exploitation. Now nations realize that prosperity is introactive. They take pleasure, with enlightened unselfishness, in each other's citizens.

"Many of us believe that ten-million-dollar battleships are rather an expensive and unproductive means of transportation. But so long as we nations prefer to send some of our citizens abroad by this method of travel, these uniformed citizens in their armored ships are welcome everywhere and peculiarly welcome her. For we are constantly proving our hospitality to the millions of humble ambassadors who come to us across the sea as the representatives of foreign labor. We are constantly proving it to the thousands of busy ships which hurry to us across the sea as the representatives of foreign capital. But we have few opportunities of proving it to the fighting men in the fighting ships which steam to us across the sea as the representatives of foreign governments. And so we welcome this opportunity and we are going to make the very most of it to be worthy hosts to our distinguished guests.

"But we welcome the German Squadron solely as an opportunity for cordial hospitality, and not as a test or proof of friendship. For that needs no proof. We are linked together by stronger links than could be forged from the steel of their warships or ofours. We have in this country two and a half millions of Germans, who have come to live among us and learn many of our ways and teach us many of their ways. Eighteen and seven-tenths per cent. of our entire population is German by birth or by descent. Every year over 300,000 German Americans who have lived among us go back to Germany to explain what they have taught us. This constant reciprocal transfusion of modes of thoughts and ways of life makes inevitable a constantly growing sympathy between the two nations. So that to break this friendship a kind of cause would have to spring up as overwhelming as the cause for civil war.

"A few years ago our jingoes were evolving a dozen such causes. But now they are too busy being invaded by Japanese fishermen to have time for a war with Germany. And so peace and friendship brood between us, ruffled no longer, even by these wild-eyed pests.

"And the peace and friendship of these days are so strong and durable that, I believe, they will still be young when the youngest midshipman among our welcome guests is a white-haired grandfather, and will still be invulnerable when the most powerful of these gallant battleships has rusted to decay."

In those days the spirit of Joseph Pulitzer evidently still inspired his son. To-day his memory is spat upon every day in the great brass dome where the New York *World* makes its home. Every time Ralph Pulitzer hurls filth at the land of his forebears he desecrates the grave of his noble father.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

THE British have celebrated their landing at the Gallipoli peninsula with impressive ceremonies. All London attended Westminster Abbey to participate in the glorious anniversary. Presently the English are going to celebrate their victory at New Orleans over Andrew Jackson.

IT is said that the British Ambassador will not stand for a war between the United States and Mexico. He should have made his wishes known before we mobilized. Few Americans realize that the people of the United States will have to pay about $50,000,000 for that little excursion to the border.

MEYER LONDON said that the difference between Hughes and Wilson could be removed by a barber in ten minutes. This may be true. The "gently hazed American" herewith offers a prize of $00000000000000000 for the best definition of that difference.

SECRETARY BAKER ordered the discharge of all American citizens on certain mine-laying boats who were not native born, but Secretary Bauchop Wilson rules that an American citizen who swears allegiance to King George and fights in the trenches for Great Britain is entitled to all the privileges of American citizenship, including employment on mine layers.

MAYOR MITCHEL is opposed to the recruiting of German American and Irish American regiments. The mayor has so completely forgotten his illustrious Irish grandfather that he probably fears the preponderant disparity of the "hyphen" regiments over those composed of his English friends. When it came to fighting for the United States, the English were always conspicuous by their absence.

THE English are better liked by their munition makers and financiers in America than by their allies. A dispatch from Lugano says that the French convalescent officers in Switzerland have addressed a petition to the Swiss Federal council demanding that they shall not be compelled to share quarters with English officers. This is probably the great English "offensive" of which the Pan Angle organs have been telling us.

LUSTGARTEN OUT AGAIN

THE perpetual Lustgarten has bobbed up again, like the hardy perennial spring weed that he is. Lustgarten is the notorious German from Galicia who is rounding up ten thousand hyphenates to present them in blocks of four to President Wilson on election day. His achievement is to demonstrate that the German American element is totally misrepresented by various of its spokesmen. The only genuine, simon-pure spokesman is Herr Lustgarten, and he is prancing around with a tin sword and a paper chapeau astride of his wooden hobby horse at the head of his army of 10,000 German Americans—all hardy men in buckram.

Balzac once wrote a remarkable story about a crazy artist who pretended to be working on a great masterpiece. He made his friends believe it was a masterpiece, although no one had ever obtained a glimpse at the canvas, which was always shrouded from view. But at last the curtain was withdrawn, and lo and behold—*there was nothing!*

Herr Lustgarten is not a crazy artist, but he is suffering from the same fatal delusion. The poor old visionary needs watching. Bloomingdale is full of strange bugs and Matteawan is waiting for men with a fad. The election is still four months off, and if somebody doesn't keep a vigilant eye on the Herr he will be leading his phantom army to Washington to storm the capitol and take Jeff. McLemore a prisoner of war. Lustgarten always reminds us of General Boum. He is simply funny.

EDITORIALS

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1916

CASEMENT AND LIEBKNECHT

THE conviction of Casement will not add to the friends of Great Britain in the United States. It will not add to the friends of the Department of Justice. People will again question why the charge of John Devoy, the brave editor of the *Gaelic American*, that some one connected with the Department of Justice had betrayed the contemplated landing of the Casement expedition to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has never been satisfactorily met. The New York *Times*, in a spiteful attack on Casement, so characteristic of the generosity and the chivalry displayed by that newspaper throughout the war, draws a parallel between Casement and Liebknecht. It blames the German government for not shooting Liebknecht, for withholding from him the halo of martyrdom. It seems to approve thoroughly of the decision of the British Court to hang Sir Roger. No doubt it makes the *Times* inwardly squirm that Germany should show mercy where England delights in murder under the guise of justice. Both Casement and Liebknecht are idealists. But Liebknecht is a mistaken idealist. Again, Liebknecht is fighting against his own people. Casement is fighting against his people's enemy. He is fighting for Ireland. The crime of Roger Casement is the crime of George Washington. Casement is a rebel. Liebknecht is a traitor. Nevertheless, recognizing the lofty motives which are actuating its deluded subject, Germany imposed upon Liebknecht the smallest penalty possible under the law. England is determined to hang Casement as she would have hanged Washington. It is possible that influences brought to bear from this side may deter the hand of British injustice: we hope that Casement will wear a martyr's crown without sharing a martyr's fate. But whatever the future may hold in store for Roger Casement, his memorable protest delivered after sentence was imposed upon him, will live in the annals of history. The sufferings through which he has gone will not be in vain. When the terms of peace are being discussed, Ireland cannot be ignored. If England battles for the freedom of Belgium, Germany will battle for the freedom of Ireland. Germany will not surrender Belgium unless Ireland receives her place among nations.

A SLAP IN THE FACE

ENGLAND may look upon the repudiation of the Declaration of London as a neat little joke. In reality, as the *Cologne Gazette* has remarked, it is a slap in the face of the United States. If we permit this outrage without vigorous and effective action, we might as well place the Union Jack over the Star-Spangled Banner. We shall not permit the Mexican diversion, or the demands made recently upon the Central Powers in connection with the *Petrolite* and the punishment of the commander of the submarine who torpedoed the *Sussex*, to blind us to the fact that England is adding insult to injury in her attitude toward the United States without rebuke from the administration. Or, are we really a dependency of Great Britain as our cartoonist imagines? If George Washington were to return to the capital, would he really come to the conclusion that the struggle of 1776 has been fought in vain?

THE ENGLISH OFFENSIVE

AFTER watchful waiting for almost two years the great Allied offensive has at last begun. It will prove as abortive as its forerunners. They may break through several lines of trenches, but no one seriously believes that they will succeed in their efforts to drive the German hosts from either Belgium or France. The Allies' attempt to storm German positions will cost the aggressors appalling hecatombs of men. At present only the upper classes in England have fully felt the burden of the war; before the Allied offensive is turned back, every family in England will have its share in sorrow and in tears. At the same time Germany is continuing her progress in Verdun and in Russia. We do not believe that the Allied offensive will long delay the fall of Verdun. Verdun would have fallen before this, if Germany were not so economical of the lives of her sons. She has learned the lesson of wasting ammunition and sparing men. This method is slow, but it is more satisfactory than a quick gain at too great a price. With the breakdown of the Allied offensive, the tremendous losses of English lives, and the fall of Verdun, peace will at last be in sight. The Russian offensive has already come to a standstill. History will repeat itself. Before many weeks the Russian Bear will sink exhausted upon his haunches. The Allies are making their last great effort on every front. When this has failed —and every indication points to failure—the "Deluge" will overtake them both abroad and at home.

ON THEIR LAST LEG

THE murder of 85 children in the unfortified and undefended city of Karlsruhe by French aviators has aroused even the New York *Times* to a protest. It shocks the Allied sympathizers as much as the use by the English of poison gas. Coupled with the violation of Greek neutrality and the murder of the Irish patriots, it leaves the defenders of Great Britain not a leg to stand on. The proposed economic conspiracy against the Central Powers after the war is displeasing even to the most loyal adherents of the British crown in the United States: largely because it will affect their pocketbook. They have no objection to illegal interferences with neutral trade while their coffers are swollen with British blood money, but they will not countenance the same restrictions when no unnatural profits will compensate them for their loss of legitimate commerce. We should not be surprised if, before the end of the year, public opinion in the United States should have veered around completely: if Uncle Sam would stand, in spirit at least, where he belongs, side by side with the Central Powers. English stupidity and English brutality are beginning to succeed in quarters where the so-called German propaganda has failed.

CAPTAIN TAUSCHER'S ACQUITTAL

IN SPITE of the perjurers marshaled by the Federal District Attorney against Captain Tauscher, the jury has acquitted him of the charge of conspiring against the neu-

trality of the United States. When, for lack of evidence the prosecutor appealed to the "patriotism" of the jury, he was justly reproved by the judge. The acquittal of Captain Tauscher, in spite of the malevolent press campaign against him, restores one's faith in the common-sense of the American people.

HEXAMER WANTS AN INVESTIGATION

WE rejoice that Dr. C. J. Hexamer has come out with a demand for a Congressional investigation of the German American National Alliance to challenge the mendacious efforts of a coterie of paid agents of the Allies who impugn the loyalty not only of the great National Alliance, but of all those who refuse to be bullied and brow-beaten into silence by the Administration and its organs.

Dr. Hexamer wants a Congressional investigation to set at rest once and for all the infamous lies which have received a fresh impetus from the Knownothing plank in the Democratic platform. He makes this demand in answering a letter of Maurice Leon's in the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Who is Maurice Leon and what is behind his pernicious activity? We once before published his biography, but we do so again to point out what actuates this notorious patriot in charging others with disloyalty:

Leon was born in Beirut, Syria, and emigrated to the United States in 1884. He was educated in Paris and New York by his stepfather, Richard J. H. Gottheil, and was admitted to the bar in 1894. We find that he describes his occupation in "Who's Who in America" as "legal adviser of the French government; devised the method for the legal introduction of American stocks in France; originated the type of bearer certificates now in use for circulation of American shares in France; counsel in the listing of numerous American stocks on the Paris bourse. Director Roger & Gallet (French perfumers), Gaulois Tire Corporation, and American contributor to Paris *Figaro*."

This is the record of the man who is continually rushing into print with charges of disloyalty against German Americans. When the Paris bourse prohibited the listing of American "shares" during the Civil War, Germany bought $600,000,000 Union bonds, and upward of 200,000 German-born men in this country shouldered their muskets to save the Union, not counting 300,000 more of the first generation of Germans in the country at the time.

Of the same type as Maurice Leon is another agitator, Frederic René Coudert, the son of a French immigrant father, and according to "Who's Who" a director in the Compagnie France-Amerique, director French Alliance in the United States and Chevalier Legion d'Honneur of France.

Let us know the record of the men who are most active in the pro-Ally propaganda. By all means let us have a Congressional investigation and get at the truth of the question who is creating mistrust and suspicion in the rank and file of the American people, and what is at the bottom of their activity.

THE CROWN PRINCE AT THE FRONT—PLANNING THE ADVANCE ON VERDUN

EXCESSIVE MODESTY

A HASTY review of the special London cable dispatches, printed by some of our esteemed contemporaries, shows that the Crown Prince attacked the Verdun salient with 250,000 men in February and has since lost an average of 25,000 men a day for a period of 42 days.

During the same period the Verdun drive has been "permanently halted" eleven times, "entirely failed" nine times, "utterly defeated" three times and has "finally collapsed" six times.

By adding together the number of yards the assailants have been driven back in disorder by counter-attacks, we find that the Crown Prince's army should now be about half way between Metz and Berlin, and still desperately backing up.

Under the circumstances, we suspect that the London correspondents are unduly modest in relating the Crown Prince's misfortunes. They might just as well have chased him past Berlin while they were about it.—New York *American*.

THE HYPHENATES' NOVEL

UNIQUE in American literature is Elwin Lorraine's remarkable novel "The Neutrals' Portion." While our other novelists are content to dwell upon ancient and antiquated themes, far removed from our actual experiences, this new writer has taken for his subject the tremendous question of American neutrality and the part that we are playing in the world-wide tragedy of war. "The Neutrals' Portion" is not, however, a tract or a preachment. It is first of all a splendid story. Love and adventure go racing hand in hand throughout this great tale. But while you are tingling with the joy of a good book you also experience a feeling of indignation and horror that there should be among us men so base as to profit by the murder of human beings.

That is what Paul Nehring feels when he returns from stricken Europe to find his agricultural plant turned into an organization for the manufacture of murder implements. Paul Nehring is not a professional reformer but he places the man above the dollars. He cannot help remembering that the soldiers of Europe, regardless of their nationality, are his brothers. Besides he is a staunch American. The Declaration of Independence is not "a string of glittering generalities" to him. He has no desire to help Germany. But he certainly has no wish to help England. He is really neutral. In his absence scoundrels have gained control of his factory. The fight he wages to get back his property and restore it again to its peaceful purposes will thrill the most blasé reader. There are few chapters so moving as the tremendous court-room scene where, by the sheer weight of character and righteousness, Paul Nehring single-handed defeats the powerful forces arrayed against him. You feel like cheering when this young American stalks out of the court-room a winner.

But this stirring passage is only one of many similarly interesting. We see Europe mobilizing for the dreadful war. We catch glimpses of battle-fields. We see men drowning in pools of blood. Less stern are the idyllic descriptions of love and youth which make the book one of the most charming of the day. There are delightful pictures of childhood and school days and the novel ends with Paul Nehring and his sweetheart watching the smoke of his factory rising in a straight line to God.

Here at last is America portrayed as she is and not as our New England writers would have her.

The book is published by the Jackson Press and may be obtained through THE FATHERLAND *for $1.35, postage prepaid.*

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WAR LOANS OF THE CENTRAL POWERS

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Financial Forum

Any reader wishing advice or information regarding his securities or prospective investments, address Financial Editor *Fatherland*, 1123 Broadway, New York. All inquiries confidential. All advice free. Those who prefer not to have replies published under initials, please mention fact in writing.

THE Wall Street war stocks are fulfilling all the predictions that were made concerning them in THE FATHERLAND nearly a year ago. One by one they fall by the wayside, and the dupes who were induced to buy them at extravagant prices are now mourning heavy losses, or have been ruined. The case of the Tennessee Copper Company was tragic. Fire destroyed a trinitrotoluol plant which the company was constructing in accordance with a contract with the Russian Government. Russia—ever doomed to be a loser—advanced $1,500,000 to the company. Russia now demands either the trinitrotoluol or the $1,500,000. The directors met on June 22d, and passed the dividend. The stock was sold at 70. It is now around 34.

Another sad case is that of American Car & Foundry. This company has war contracts on which extravagant hopes were based. It paid the ordinary two per cent. on the common shares the other day. The war profits have not materialized.

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N., Cleveland, Ohio.—Canadian Pacific Railroad has been a good investment stock in the past, although the movements have at times been rather terrifying. In the present financial condition of Canada, however, I would not advise anyone to buy the shares.

W. E. L., Attleboro, Mass.—J. Pierpont Morgan is director in the Aetna Fire, not the Aetna Life.

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R. S., Minneapolis, Minn.—I think well of your proposed investments. Southern Pacific Convertible Fives and Baltimore & Ohio Ref. & Gen. Fives are very good. Peoples Gas is pretty good.

D. D., "Alter Bremer," Columbus, Georgia.—The New York Mutual Life Insurance Company invested $3,000,000 of its policyholders' money, against the protests of a large number of them, in the $500,000,000 loan to the Allies. The price of these bonds has never recovered the purchase figure.

Deutsch, Boston, Mass.—I regret that I know of no such bank in Boston.

A. P., Red Wing, Minn.—American Telegraphone, to the best of my information, is practically out of business. I can obtain no quotations in New York.

GERMAN WAR OBJECTS

By LOUIS VIERECK
Staff Correspondent of THE FATHERLAND, *Berlin*

FOR the time being, discussions on the objects of the war are not permitted in the German Empire. The authorities are afraid that such arguments might distort the pleasing picture which German unity and solidarity now presents despite the Liebknecht scandal. At the conclusion of peace, opinions are bound to differ on questions of detail, but the utterances which the most competent Germans have so far made on the objects of the war show, on the whole, concord, nay, in the main points unanimity of view and purposes. That is apparent from Heinrich Michelsen's pamphlet on "German Manifestations About the Object of the War" (published by Edwin Runge at Lichterfelde near Berlin).

In the first place, no German fortunately favors the dismemberment of the Empire as long as a German army can guard and "watch the Rhine." On December 9, 1915, Deputy Scheidemann remarked in the Reichstag that the Socialists would willingly continue to "protect hearth and home" unless the Allies wanted peace. On the same day Deputy Landsberg said: "The German nation is unanimous in self-defense and will knock the knife out of the hand of that man who means to cut out portions of the German body politic."

The Imperial Chancellor and the whole Reichstag loudly cheered Landsberg's speech because it was a reply to the impertinent suggestions of the so-called internationalists in France and Belgium. Their demand has been that Germany should renounce Alsace-Lorraine. German Socialists cannot possibly be so unpatriotic, but that fact has been ignored in Paris. In the meantime the two Alsatian Diets and the Lorraine Diet have unanimously voted against any re-union with France.

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"The necessary military, economic and political guarantees for the future," said the Kaiser, "as well as the creation of conditions under which the productive forces of Germany can freely develop both at home and on the free seas"—these are the positive objects of the war. The King of Bavaria defined those objects as the necessity of such frontiers as "Germany's enemies will be loath to attack her again and to provoke nation after nation against her." The Imperial Chancellor, in his great speech of August 19, 1915, expressed himself similarly: "Germany must so build up her position, so fortify and strengthen it that the other powers shall never again venture to think of a policy of strangulation (Einkreisungspolitik)." And last of all, on December 9, 1915, Deputy Spahin declared in the name of *all* parliamentary parties, excepting the Socialists, that negotiations of peace are only possible if they "permanently safeguard the military, economic, financial and political interests of Germany to the fullest extent by the requisite territorial expansion and every other means."

But the question is—after the decisive victory—how far can territorial expansion help to strengthen the Empire if the incorporated peoples or national sections should resent the ruling power? To take one instance, no sensible German would think of annexing Poland and converting it into a crownland. The Imperial Chancellor himself in the Reichstag expressed hopes that the present "occupation of the Polish borders would mark in the East the commencement of a development which will settle the old Polish-German differences and bestow benefits on the country so that free Poland, no longer under the Russian yoke, may foster and further her national individuality."

So the highest responsible official of the Empire is opposed to a fourth division of Poland. Moreover, the fact that Germany revived the "national university" at Warsaw proves that the above tenets are the German Government's program. Many Poles advocate the union of Galicia with Poland as a crownland under the Austrian home government. If Galicia should remain separate, the Polish border line will have to be drawn in such a manner that a repetition of Russian attacks will be an impossibility. No doubt, the German General Staff will speak the decisive word on that question. The German people only learned during this war that Russia, along the Prussian frontier in Lithuania and Poland, had prepared a powerful two-fold ring of fortresses, and Germany cannot afford to see that terrific offensive position in the enemy's hands. The Baltic provinces up to the gates of Riga are in the posses-

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sion of the Germans and present another problem of nationality.

The Belgian question is as thorny as the Polish one. A victorious Germany cannot suffer the recurrence of conditions under which the Belgian Government is enabled to enter an alliance with Germany's worst enemies, and, at the same time, pretend to be neutral. Such conditions actually existed since 1906 with the result that Belgium made treaties with the Entente. At present nobody knows the intentions of the German Government. But the announcement of the present Governor-General that the former French University of Ghent is to be Flemish in future explains that after the conclusion of peace there will be no longer a purely French Kingdom of Belgium, such as existed since 1830, but at best a buffer-state wherein the Flemish-Dutch element will play the first rôle unless Flemings and Walloons are politically severed.

It is even more difficult and delicate to speak of our objects of the war as far as England and France are concerned Then there is the colonial question dealing with the re-distribution of Africa where no less important interests come into play than at the re-setting of the European frontiers.

Michelsen's pamphlet numbers only thirty-two pages, but offers sufficient subject-matter although the author disdains to construct a peace-program before the fortunes of the war are ultimately decided. The French have long indulged in the childish pleasure of tearing the German Empire, at least in imagination, into rags and tatters. Germany is more seriously disposed. Germany, therefore, rests content with the unanimous consciousness that the future peace must be such as to safeguard unconditionally the greatness and new prosperity of the German Empire.

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THE FATHERLAND
Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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